RMS #1 Template Label:	Crop 6-15% High Treatment	State:	OHIO	MLRA / CRA:	Statewide	Page 1 of 3
RMS #1 Name/Phrase:	RMS #1 High Treatment					Location Area
Present Land Use:	Cropland	Planned Land Use:			Cropland	Statewide

Planned Practices	Benchmark Description	Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System
Conservation Crop Rotation -	Cropland is used for grain and forage production. Some crops are no tilled and some crops are mulch tilled. Sheet and rill erosion is a concern as well as concentrated flow (ephemeral) erosion. Soil tests are not taken on a regular basis, generally nutrients are over applied. Manure is applied at unknown rates and nutrient credit are not given for manure. Sediment, nutrients, and pesticides are water quality concerns in the area.	The crops will be established using a no till system to address the sheet and rill soil erosion. Grassed waterways will be used to address the concentrated flow erosion. A green manure crop or forage crop will be established after after wheat harvest to take up nitrogen applied via summer manure application. Manure will be analyzed for nutrient content and applied a times, rates, and methods to ultilize nutrients and minimze runoff. Nutrient and pest management along with fiter strips adjacent to the streams will be applied to better meet crop needs and minimize nutrient and pesticide runoff.
Cover & Green Manure Crop -		
Filter Strip - 393A		
Nutrient Management - 590		
Pest Management - 595		
Residue Management, No-till &		
Grassed Waterway - 412		
Waste Utilization - 633		
0		
0		
0		
0		
0		

Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System
Soil Erosion; Sheet & Rill	Erosion exceeds tolerable levels by 2 and 3 times. Sediment, nutrient, pesticide runoff.	The no till and high residue crops will reduce sheet and rill erosion.	Soil loss reduced from 6-15 tons/ac/yr to less than 3 tons/ac/yr.
Soil Erosion; Concentrated Flow	Annual emphemeral gullies erode to a depth of 6-8" by 18" wide (35-40 tons/1000 ft.)	The grassed waterways will control the ephemeral erosion.	Concentrated flow erosion reduced from 35-40/1000 ft. to nearly zero.
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics,	Erosion carries manure, nutrients, pesticides, and sediment to surface water.	The entire system works together to improve water quality.	Water quality goals met through BMPs.
Plants, Cropland Productivity	Erosion is reducing the soil's productive capacity. Lower O.M. and Avail Water Cap.	The entire system works together to improve crop productivity.	Yield potential will be maintained or improved.
0			
0			
0			
0			
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0	0	#N/A	#N/A
0	0	#N/A	#N/A

RMS #2 Template Label:	Crop 6-15%, Mod.Treatment	State:	OHIO	MLRA / CRA:	Statewide	Page 2 of 3
RMS #2Name/Phrase:	RMS #2 Moderate Treatment					Location Area
Present Land Use:	Cropland	Planned Land Use:		Cropland		Statewide

Planned Practices	Benchmark Description	Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System
Conservation Crop Rotation -	Cropland is used for grain and forage production. Some crops are no tilled and some crops are mulch tilled. Sheet and rill erosion is a concern as well as concentrated flow (ephemeral) erosion. Soil tests are not taken on a regular basis, generally nutrients are over applied. Manure is applied at unknown rates and nutrient credit are not given for manure. Sediment, nutrients, and pesticides are water quality concerns in the area.	The crops will be established using a no till system to address the sheet and rill soil erosion. Grassed waterways will be used to address the concentrated flow erosion. A green manure crop or forage crop will be established after after wheat harvest to take up nitrogen applied via summer manure application. Manure will be analyzed for nutrient content and applied a times, rates, and methods to ultilize nutrients and minimze runoff. Nutrient and pest management will be applied to better meet crop needs and minimize nutrient and pesticide runoff.
Cover & Green Manure Crop -		
Nutrient Management - 590		
Pest Management - 595		
Residue Management, No-till &		
Grassed Waterway - 412		
Waste Utilization - 633		
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Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System
Soil Erosion; Sheet & Rill	Erosion exceeds tolerable levels by 2 and 3 times. Sediment, nutrient, pesticide runoff.	The no till and high residue crops will reduce sheet and rill erosion.	Soil loss reduced from 6-15 tons/ac/yr to less than 3 tons/ac/yr.
Soil Erosion; Concentrated Flow	Annual emphemeral gullies erode to a depth of 6-8" by 18" wide (35-40 tons/1000 ft.)	The grassed waterways will control the ephemeral erosion.	Concentrated flow erosion reduced from 35-40/1000 ft. to nearly zero.
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics,	Erosion carries manure, nutrients, pesticides, and sediment to surface water.	The entire system works together to improve water quality.	Water quality goals met through BMPs (< RMS #1).
Plants, Cropland Productivity	Erosion is reducing the soil's productive capacity. Lower O.M. and Avail Water Cap.	The entire system works together to improve crop productivity.	Yield potential will be maintained or improved.
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0			
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

RMS #3 Template Label:	Crop, 6-15%, SL, Low Treatment	State:		MLRA / CRA:		Page 3 of 3
RMS #3 Name/Phrase:	RMS #3 Low Treatment					Location Area
Present Land Use:	Cropland	Planned Land Use:			Cropland	Statewide

Planned Practices	Benchmark Description	Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System
Conservation Crop Rotation -	Cropland is used for grain and forage production. Some crops are no tilled and some crops are mulch tilled. Sheet and rill erosion is a concern as well as concentrated flow (ephemeral) erosion. Soil tests are not taken on a regular basis, generally nutrients are over applied. Manure is applied at unknown rates and nutrient credit are not given for manure. Sediment, nutrients, and pesticides are water quality concerns in the area.	The crops will be established using a no till system to address the sheet and rill soil erosion. Grassed waterways will be used to address the concentrated flow erosion. Manure will be analyzed for nutrient content and applied a times, rates, and methods to ultilize nutrients and minimze runoff. Nutrient and pest management will be applied to better meet crop needs and minimize nutrient and pesticide runoff.
Nutrient Management - 590		
Pest Management - 595		
Residue Management, No-till &		
Grassed Waterway - 412		
Waste Utilization - 633		
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Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System
Soil Erosion; Sheet & Rill	Erosion exceeds tolerable levels by 2 and 3 times. Sediment, nutrient, pesticide runoff.	The no till and high residue crops will reduce sheet and rill erosion.	Soil loss reduced from 6-15 tons/ac/yr to less than 3 tons/ac/yr.
Soil Erosion; Concentrated Flow	Annual emphemeral gullies erode to a depth of 6-8" by 18" wide (35-40 tons/1000 ft.)	The grassed waterways will control the ephemeral erosion.	Concentrated flow erosion reduced from 35-40/1000 ft. to nearly zero.
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics,	Erosion carries manure, nutrients, pesticides, and sediment to surface water.	The entire system works together to improve water quality.	Water quality goals met through BMPs (< RMS 1&2).
Plants, Cropland Productivity	Erosion is reducing the soil's productive capacity. Lower O.M. and Avail Water Cap.	The entire system works together to improve crop productivity.	Yield potential will be maintained or improved.
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0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A